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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE HUNTER'S CRIME.

In the Autumn of 1816, while the woods were in the bright and verdant hues following the light touches of frost, a mounted traveller was quietly pursuing his way through a dark, broad, lonely forest in the western part of the State of New York.

He had ridden three miles since seeing a single habitation, and had yet two miles to go before he could get sight of another. He was descending a hill into a gloomy valley, through which flowed a shallow but swift running stream, and on reaching the water he permitted his thirsty beast to drink.

At that moment a man stepped out from a cluster of bushes into a road or horse-path on the other side of the stream. This man was dressed like a hunter and carried his rifle on his shoulder. In his general appearance there was nothing to indicate hostility or wicked design.

He was of medium size, compactly built, with intelligent features, a certain air of gentility—seeming as one abroad from some settlement for a day's sport, more than a professional hunter.

All this the mounted traveller carefully noticed before he crossed the stream to continue his journey, and when they came together pleasant salutations were exchanged.

"Fine weather for traveling sir," remarked the man with the gun.

"And for hunting, also, I suppose," smiled the man on the horse.

"Yes, there is game enough," returned the other, "but I am not a good hunter, and can only show one bear for my day's work this far, and that is almost useless to me. I have no means of taking it away. I would willingly give a dollar for the pae of a horse like yours for a couple of hours. If you can spare five minutes or more I would like you to see the bear; it is just beyond these bushes some two or three hundred yards from here."

"I will not only look at it," said the traveller, dismounting and fastening the horse, "but if not too heavy, will take it along for you, as I am going the same way."

The hunter thanked him in a most cordial manner, and then, as if to make himself agreeable, inquired where the other was from, and whither journeying, and so forth; and learned in reply that the latter resided in Albany, was a merchant in good business, and was traveling, partly for the improvement of his health and partly with a view of making an extensive purchase of land.

"Well, here we are," exclaimed the hunter, and the two emerged from a dense thicket, through which they had slowly forced their way into an open road, there was a flash, a loud report, and the victim fell like a log, his face covered with blood.

This might or might not have been the first crime committed by the man with the rifle, but as the traveller fell, the rifle slipped from his hand, and he shook violently from head to foot; yet he ran to his victim, and hurriedly robbed him of his pocket-book, a gold watch and chain, some curious seals, and a diamond ring which he fairly tore from his finger. Then he dragged the body into a thicket, plunged madly through the bushes into the road, mounted the traveller's horse, and dashed from the scene.

We must suppose a lapse of twenty years.

In the Spring of 1837, there lived in the City of New York, a banker and a millionaire, whom we shall call Stephen Edwards.

He owned a palatial mansion splendidly furnished in the very heart of the town, and he and his wife were among the leaders of the fashionable world. They had a daughter just turned out of sweet sixteen, and she was about to be married to a foreign nobleman, and great preparations were being made for the happy event.

One day, about this period, as the great banker stood conversing with a gentleman from another city, who had called to see him on business, he observed that the latter turned deadly pale, and began to tremble.

"My dear sir," said he, in his usual tone of off-hand sympathy, "what is the matter? are you ill?"

"A little faint sir, but nothing to cause alarm," replied the other hurriedly. "I am subject to spells. If you will be kind enough to excuse me for ten minutes or so, I will take a short walk and return better."

In ten minutes he did return, said he was quite well, calmly proceeded to finish business with the banker, and then respectfully took his leave.

It was perhaps a week after this, that one night the banker was sitting by the fire in the library, when the servant presented him with a letter. He took it with a yawn, took it in the most indolent manner possible, but had not read a dozen words before he came up with a start, turning deadly pale, and trembled so that the paper rattled. He read the note—for it was rather a note than a letter, he worked one hand nervously at his throat, and with the other he clasped his forehead and temples. For a minute or two he seemed to be choking into calmness by his

iron will, some terrible emotion, and he so far succeeded as to address the waiting servant in an ordinary tone.

"James," he said, "who gave you this letter?"

"A man sir, and said he'd wait an answer."

"Then I suppose he is waiting."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, show him in."

"Soon there was a tap at the door, and the banker said 'come in,' in an ordinary tone.

The servant opened the door, ushered in the stranger, and immediately withdrew. The stranger was a man verging on sixty of rough appearance and attire. He wore an old gray overcoat, buttoned to the throat, and a pair of green goggles, and his whole dress was saturated with rain.

"Take a seat," said the banker, pointing to a chair.

"No, thank you, I'll stand," was the gruff reply. "You got my letter, and of course you know my business," he added.

"You alluded to this, I suppose," replied the banker, producing the letter which had caused him so much perturbation.

"Yes."

"I do not understand it; you must have made a mistake."

"No, no mistake at all. I was present twenty years ago, the tenth day of October, and saw you shoot the man; and if you go and deny it, I'll have you in prison before morning. I've laid my plans and got everything sure, and if you go to playing innocent and refuse my terms, I'll take care to see that you die stretching help."

The banker turned pale in spite of himself, shuddered and staggered to a seat.

"I can't give it—it would ruin me."

"Just as you say," rejoined the other, moving towards the door; "you know what will follow if I go this way."

He argued, urged and implored for mercy at less fearful cost. In vain. At last the banker—seeing ruin, disgrace and death before him if he refused—agreed to the terms. He agreed to meet the stranger the next night in front of St. Paul's Church.

Both were punctual to the fixed time, and bills and checks to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars changed hands.

A month later there was a tremendous run on the bank of which Stephen Edwards was the principal owner. It was soon closed. The sheriff was set to work by eager creditors, and all the real and personal property of the late millionaire was seized and sold, leaving him a beggar and just claims unsatisfied. Fashionable friends deserted the family and the proud nobleman refused the hand of the accomplished daughter.

In the very midst of his disgrace and tribulation, he encountered the man who had turned pale and become so agitated in his presence a short time before.

"I rather think you do not know me sir," said the gentleman, with a formal bow.

"Your face seems somewhat familiar, but I can't name you," returned Stephen Edwards.

"Permit me to bring myself to your recollection, then, as I wish you to know me. A little more than six weeks ago I was talking to you on business, when you observed that I turned pale and became agitated."

"Ah, yes—I remember you now."

"I did not tell you why I was thus affected. My eyes had glanced upon a curious seal, which had once belonged to a merchant named Philip Sidney, who was shot in the western part of this State some twenty years ago. I knew you to be the villain who committed that foul deed."

"Merciful God!" exclaimed the banker, with a blanched face, and quaking form.

"Yes, I knew you," pursued the other, "and a week after I disguised myself and had an interview with you in your mansion. You remember that of course."

"But," gasped the trembling wretch, "did I not pay you your own price to keep my secret?"

"Yes, and with that very money and with what other I could command, I was enabled to buy up enough of your bills to make that run upon your bank, which broke it and forced ruin upon you."

"And what would you do, now that I am ruined?" inquired the ruined man, with the deadly calmness of desperation.

"Now that I have had my revenge, I want you to know that I myself am the man you attempted to murder and did rob. I am Philip Sidney. Behold where the ball struck and glanced!" And he took off his hat and showed it.

"God be praised!" ejaculated the other. "God be praised!" and unable to restrain his emotion, he burst into tears. "Oh, sir," he continued, "you have taken a load from my soul. Though poverty, distress and beggary are staring me in the face, I am not guilty of murder, and am more happy than I have been for twenty years, with all the luxurious surroundings of wealth. It was my first and last crime. I have never been able to tell how I was tempted to outrage my nature as on that fearful occasion. Now sir, do what you will—only I pray, be merciful to my family."

"I forgive you," returned he extending his hand—"I forgive you. You have been fearfully punished already, and as God has seen proper to bring us together let us hope for our present and future salvation, and endeavor so to live as to deserve the blessing we receive. I restore you and your family above want; and for the rest, we shall soon have to render an account in another world."

Philip Sidney kept his word, and with a start in the world, and an easy conscience, the still enterprising Stephen Edwards accumulated another respectable fortune, the most of which he spent in charity.

A crazy man having got into the gallery of the Senate of the United States during a rambling debate, was taken out by the sergeant-at-arms telling him that he was out of place in that gallery. "That's so," said the lunatic; "I ought to be on the floor with the Senate."

The New York Evening Post tells us that "old sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore." Upon which the Louisville Courier Journal remarks that "in this they are somewhat like bespeckled husbands who are never so much at home as when they are abroad."

Lloyd Tevis Gets a Judgment for the Entire City of Sacramento.

SHERIFF MIKE BRYTE HAS A TREMENDOUS JOB ON HIS HANDS—A LITTLE "WELL OF ASSISTANCE" FROM THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Sheriff Bryte has been in office but a brief month, yet he has been ordered to perform a job almost equal to that delegated to Hercules in the little matter of clearing out the Augoun stables. He yesterday received a "writ of assistance" from the Fifteenth District Court, San Francisco, Samuel H. Dwinelle, judge, commanding him to place Lloyd Tevis in possession of—and to eject all persons from—that territory, bounded as follows: Commencing at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers, following the east bank of the Sacramento down to Y street, thence along the line of Y street to Thirty-first street; thence along the line of Thirty-first street to the American river, and thence along the south bank of the American river to the place of beginning; the territory in question comprising the whole of the CITY OF SACRAMENTO, including the State Capitol, railroad works, Agricultural Park, etc., etc. This monster "writ of assistance" is issued in conformity to a judgment rendered in the Fifteenth District Court, June 24, 1870, in favor of Lloyd Tevis at the suit of Tevis vs. H. A. Catfield, Alice Anderson & Co. The suit was brought, we believe, upon one of the numerous Sutter titles formerly held by Saunders as a sort of trustee for somebody. It is believed not to affect all the land in the city, but under the judgment and the writ, Tevis is let loose to take his pick of the many fat things hereabouts; the whole of which, according to the City Assessor, amounts to some \$8,000,000.

Sheriff Bryte has sixty days in which to execute this large-sized writ, but he is somewhat puzzled to know how to commence operations. The entire force of his office is less than a dozen men, and he does not very well understand how he is to get a posse of men here to aid him in driving themselves and families out of their homes. He did think some of making

A REQUISITION FOR THE AMADOR GUARD, but on second thought concluded that that force would prove insufficient; and then, again, it was doubtful if the Governor would issue the necessary orders to dispossess him of his newly fitted up mansion, and his Adjutant General of his many lots. Still the Sheriff feels that the law forced him to act, if he bursts in the attempt, and though he is not adverse to milk-and-water measures, he is disposed in this case to go the whole length of the law.

As the sheriff's office is not very plentiful just now, he thinks he will make beginning upon the gas works and there awhile, both as a matter of practice and for the purpose of throwing a light upon the future course. If this experiment proves even partially successful, he will take the water-works in hand, and so manipulate them as to cool the inflated passions of the multitude. Meanwhile lots have rapidly appreciated in value over in Washington, the shrewd land-owners over in the village anticipating a great rush in that direction when the ejected people begin to look for new homes. Brighton land-owners have also commenced to lay off their soil into town lots, and offer to give a site there for the capitol and courthouse, in order to entice the population in that direction. We have frequently heard of people making endeavors to

CARRY HOT STOVES, and even to steal such trifles as an Erie railway, but this is the first instance within our knowledge of a man striving to pocket an entire city. Seriously, however, we do not think Tevis's movement will amount to a "hill of beans," so to speak, and would advise people not to get scared before they are hurt. It is not believed in well-informed circles that Lloyd Tevis and his attorney of record, M. G. Cobb, will be able to put Sacramento in their pockets, nor does any one believe that they will be able to get possession of more than an outside lot or two, even if so much as that.

Whatever may be the merits of the suit through which Tevis received his judgment, it has virtually been so quietly prosecuted that all here have been wholly uninformed as to its origin or progress. It looks now as if there was to be an effort to force timid people to come down handsomely for the purpose of quieting uninformed adverse claims to their possessions.

Early Tastes in a Great Man.

In his boyhood, Thomas Jefferson was singularly happy in his eldest sister, Jane, whose mind was akin to his own. She was his confidant and companion, and shared his tastes for the arts, particularly his early love for music. The family was all reared and baptized in the Church of England, and his sister greatly excelled in singing the few fine old psalm-tunes which then constituted the whole psalmody of the Protestant world. For a century, it is said, there were but five tunes sung in the colonial churches. By the fireside in the winter evenings, and on the banks of the Rivanna in the soft summer twilight, there were family singings, Jane Jefferson's melodious voice leading the choir; to which was added, as the years went on, the accompaniment of her brother's violin. There must have been much musical feeling in the family to have generated in this boy so profound a passion for music as he exhibited. He speaks of three early tastes as the "passion of his soul"—music, mathematics and architecture—and of these the one first developed was music.

The massive instruments with which we are familiar—the piano and the organ—would have been unattainable in a Virginia farm house at that period, even if they had been sufficiently perfect to warrant transportation so far. The violin, called by its old-fashioned name, the fiddle, was almost the only one generally known in the back counties of the Colonies. In Virginia, when Jefferson and Patrick Henry were merry lads together, both of whom played the fiddle, it appears that almost every farm-house which had a boy in it, could boast a fiddle also. Mr. Rives,

in his life of Madison, among other precious things, preserves the programme of the rustic festivals arranged for St. Andrew's day in 1737, in the next county to one but Jefferson's, Albemarle. It throws light on his early life, besides showing how English the tone of Virginia was at that period.

First, twenty horses were to run round a three mile course for a prize of five pounds, no one to put up a horse, unless he had subscribed for the entertainment and paid half a pistole. Next, a hat of the value of twenty shillings was to be judged for. Then, a violin was to be played for by twenty fiddlers, "no person to have the liberty of playing, unless he bring a fiddle with him." When the prize had been awarded, all the performers were to play together, each a different tune, and to be treated by the company. Next, twelve boys, twelve years of age, were to run one hundred and twelve yards for a hat worth twelve shillings. A square of ballads was to be sung for by a number of minstrels, all of them to have linen and silver buckles was to be wrestled for. A pair of handsome silk stockings of one pistole value was to be given to the handsomest young country maid that appears in the field. A "handsome entertainment" was also to be provided for the subscribers and their wives; "and such of them as are not so happy as to have wives, may treat any other lady." Drums, trumpets and hautboys were to play, and at the feast, the health of the king and of the governor were to be drunk. The programme concluded by notifying the public that, "as the mirth is destined to be purely innocent and void of offence, all persons resorting to these are desired to behave themselves with decency and sobriety; the subscribers being resolved to discountenance all immorality with the utmost rigor."

The prominence assigned to the violin contests in these festivities explains the frequent allusions to it in the early memoirs of Virginia, and lessens our surprise at Jefferson's statement, that during twelve years of his early life, he practiced on the violin three hours a day.—Jas. Parton in Atlantic Monthly.

How the West Grows.

The company of one hundred and fifty colonists who left Liverpool last week on their way to Nebraska, will find that young and thriving State in a ferment of activity. Letters from Omaha give extraordinary accounts of the growth and prosperity of Nebraska; settlers are pouring in from the older States and Territories; thousands of acres of land have been taken up for occupation this spring; villages are multiplying, cities growing, and farms becoming numerous and productive. It is related as a striking instance of the rapidity of development, that in a part of Howard county, near the Loup river, the first settlement was made in 1854, and now the population is estimated at 10,000.

One hundred votes were cast at a local election held three or four weeks ago. Many farm houses are also to be erected this spring, within a radius of twenty-five miles around Omaha. The opening of this rich region to settlement has produced changes of the most marvelous character.

In 1860, the total population of the State was only 28,641; in 1870, the number had increased to 116,888. The city of Omaha, first laid out in 1854, now has 20,600; Lincoln, the capitol, laid out in 1867, has a population of about 2,500, and is growing rapidly. The Legislature has provided for the immediate erection of public buildings, as well as for the encouragement of immigration, and liberal appropriations have been made for the support of free schools. The development of the railroad system, building up Nebraska in common with the other new States of the West, has already stimulated the energies of the people to such a degree that the future is no longer doubtful. Besides the Union Pacific line, there are twelve others, some of them nearly completed, which will soon interlace all parts of the State, and give to its increasing population the amplest facilities of access to the markets of the world. And what is true of Nebraska is also true of the whole of the great West. Progress is the order of the day, and wealth and power will follow.—Commercial Advertiser.

Sulphur to Kill Vermin in Nests.

Now that the season has arrived for raising chickens, it is well to know that the powdered sulphur of the druggists is the cheapest, handiest, and best thing yet discovered for killing parasites that infest setting hens, and find their way to fresh pastures upon the chickens as soon as the latter are hatched. Many times people complain that when their chickens are a week or two old, they droop and die from the attacks of large lice, which literally cover the heads of the birds. If, as soon as the insects have taken up their abode upon the chicken's head while still in the nest, for they forsake the hen, preferring the chickens. It is bad business to have to catch the chickens and hen for treatment after they have left the nests, when the remedy can be applied with so little trouble before hatching begins. A week or so after the hen has given her clutch of eggs, sprinkle them and the whole of the nest and straw for a little distance around it with the sulphur when the hen is off. The night following attend to the hen herself by lantern-light. Disturb her just enough to make her bristle her feathers, and then dust sulphur well down to their roots. Go over her whole body thoroughly, expelling the parts in contact with the nest, and lift each wing and tail, and tail, if it will not injure the hen in the least, nor the chickens when they are hatched. We repeat the operation at an interval of a week (though perhaps one application is sufficient), and have never found the slightest trace of vermin upon hen or chicks afterwards. Use two small handfuls. It costs little either in money or trouble. Tobacco, snuff, grease, carbolic powder, &c., are not to be compared with sulphur for this particular purpose, and the best dust but privileges for the hen are not to be relied upon alone.

American Agriculturist.

HORRIBLE TALE OF SUFFERING.

The Horrors of the Passage from Europe in an Emigrant Ship—Five Hundred Half-starved and Frozen Passengers.

We have heard many stories told of the sufferings of a trip in an emigrant ship from Europe to America, and read details of many shocking cases of barbarity practiced upon the poor emigrants by barbarous officers of ships; but we have been furnished the particulars, by several Germans who arrived in this city a few days ago from Germany, of a series of barbarities practiced upon the passengers of the emigrant ship Holland, of the Liverpool and New York Line, that exceeds in infamy and outrageous anything of the kind we have heretofore heard of.

The Holland arrived at New York on the 24th of March, after a long and tedious trip, with five hundred and fifty passengers aboard, all emigrants, being at least two hundred and fifty who had no accommodations for. A number of these emigrants were for Louisville, where they arrived the latter part of last week, and from some of these we got these particulars. The vessel had been at sea but a few days when it was discovered that the stock of provisions was light. In less than a week all the flour, potatoes and other vegetables were exhausted, and the passengers were reduced to a diet of ship biscuits, and horse beef, and this of the poorest quality, and doled out in the smallest portions.

Starvation began to stare the wretched emigrants in the face, although the ship's officers and crew seemed to have plenty of good and healthy food. To all appeals for a fair division of the food among the emigrants the officers and crew answered only with curses and blows. Sickness broke out among the emigrants, and in their desperation some of them made attempts to secure more food, but were knocked down, and kicked and beat by the crew. Many of these miserable people, men, women and children, were exposed on deck to the cold, and were badly frozen. Our informant states that the captain and mate of the vessel were particularly brutal in their cruel treatment of the poor emigrants, and as a consequence of all their sufferings there was much sickness and many deaths during the trip.

To such a degree of starvation were these emigrants reduced that when their scanty allowance of food was issued to them they had to fight for its possession, the desperation of the half-starved passengers, under the impulse of self-preservation, leading them to try to take by force from the weakest their share of the wretched food. The horse beef, our informant states, was half-rotten, and its stench almost stifling, yet the emigrants were forced to eat it to save themselves from a horrible death by starvation. The limbs of many women and children, as well as a number of men, were so severely frozen that in many cases, amputation will be necessary. A report of the sufferings of these emigrants was made to the authorities at New York, but our informants say that no attention so far as they know, was paid to it. It is a case that requires the most rigid investigation, and if the facts are as stated to us, the captain and other officers of the ship should be brought to the speediest and most severe punishment.—Louisville Ledger.

Employment of Women in France.

I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments of females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine tenths of the retail stores in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee-house in the city, the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box opens and audience seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware shops, wood yards, fruit shops, butcheries, &c. In these places the book keeper is a woman fenced in and separated from the rest by a framework of glass. The ticket-sellers at the railway stations are principally women.

Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon at the Bourse hours; and more numbers of the newspapers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw a new-boy yet in France. In the porter's lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmartre, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as reasonable as men. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, never to be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street sweepers contains an equal number of males and females.—Sketches of France.

CLEANSE AND VENTILATE YOUR CELLARS.

Most cellars, especially at this time of year, contain a large amount of decomposing vegetable matter in the form of decaying fruit and vegetables, which give off their foul and poisonous gases during the process of decay. Then again they are usually damp, close, unventilated and unsanitary. Air which is kept confined, and without the purifying influences of sunlight, soon becomes impure and unfit to breathe, and if to this we add the dampness and constantly escaping gases of decomposing vegetation, we have the condition of the atmosphere of most cellars. This atmosphere is constantly sending its way into the dwelling above, often causing dangerous fevers, and always impairing the health of its occupants.

Why is a thief in a garret like an honest man? Because he is above doing wrong.

A Child Frightened Into Inebriety.

Fearful Warning for Parents—A Life-Long Idiot through a Father's Stubbornness.

A week or two ago, a family named Woodstock, arrived in this city from Westchester, N. Y., intending to settle in the State, and accepted the invitation of an old acquaintance residing on Russell street to stop with him a week or two until they had decided where to locate. Not being suited with the city, Woodstock took a trip to the interior and purchased a farm in Berrien county. He came back Saturday night, and the family would have left Monday only for the occurrence of a sad affair due to the Puritanical ideas and hard-heartedness of the father.

The youngest of the children is a boy about four years old, being a pet, has been allowed to sleep with his parents. Sunday night the Woodstocks, desiring to go to church, an effort was made to get the boy to bed with the older children. He was frightened and timid and made great opposition, saying "there was a bear in the room," and he was afraid of the bears and water. The opposition irritated the father, and he declared that he would go to church, and that Charles should go to sleep in that bed. As the child kept crying, the older ones was made to get up and sleep elsewhere. This did not help matters of course, then Woodstock told the boy he would lock the door and leave him in the dark if he did not cease crying. Frightened further, the lad continued weeping and beseeching, and Woodstock did as he said, he would.

The boy screamed at the top of his voice for a few minutes, beat on the door, and entreated to be taken out, but the father was unrelenting as a rock. The wails gradually died away, the lad ceased to shout, and after half an hour the door was opened. He was not found asleep, as expected, but he was crouched down in a corner, his feet drawn up under him, and it took only a moment to convince the parents that the boy had been rendered a lunatic or an idiot. He laughed and talked to himself, did not reply to a question, gave no one any notice, and when the mother realized what had occurred she fainted away. Every effort was made by the friends to bring the boy's reason back, but all failed. He would not speak, gave the other children no notice, but would roll round on the floor and play with spoons and sticks. A physician was called Monday and two more Tuesday, but all were agreed that the boy's reason had been affected by his fright, and that he might be an idiot for the rest of his days. The circumstance has nearly broken the mother's heart, and the father carries a conscience which any criminal short of murder would not enjoy.—Detroit Free Press.

Speedy Water-Treatment of Convicts in Jail.

We copy the following from the Virginia (Norfolk) Enterprise:

"Convict though he be, there is something touching in the remark made by Willis to Mr. Botolph, at whose house in six-mile Canon he called for food and shelter last Saturday night. His feet were frozen, and he tottered to the door a trembling and famished wreck. He had eaten little or nothing for five or six days, and when food was offered him he was able to swallow but a few morsels. He called for water incessantly, and when a fear was expressed that all over indulgence might injure him, he remarked that he thought not, as he had little else for the past four or five months! Soon after obtaining shelter he became delirious, and it is not improbable that he will be permanently crippled. The story of Willis corresponds with the statements of captured prisoners and others to the effect that since the September evicts the prisoners returned have been fed on bread and water. Strong men cannot long subsist on a diet of this kind, and it is not a matter of wonder that in their desperation they broke from the Ormsby jail, with a dozen chances to one in favor of their recapture or death. Willis said he preferred death to a return to the State prison and its starvation fare. The prisoners generally are well and substantially fed; but it has been frequently asserted, and never denied, that the recaptured convicts concerned in the September break have since their return been fed exclusively on bread and water. This regulation was intended partly as a punishment, no doubt, and partly with a view of reducing the offending convicts to such a condition physically that they could not again escape, even were the doors of the prison thrown open to them. The plight in which Willis reached the house of Mr. Botolph last Saturday shows the bread and water theory to have been correct. He was a mental and physical wreck."

THE GREAT WALL IN CHINA.—Mr. Seaward, speaking of the great wall of China, which he examined during his late trip to the East says:

The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall-making people. It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build the walls of the city of Peking. The great wall of China is the wall of the world. It is forty feet high. The lower thirty feet is of heavy fine stone or granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other on the summit. It has a parapet throughout its whole length, with convenient stairs, gates, buttresses and garriole houses at every quarter of a mile, and it runs up by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges, a distance of a thousand miles. Admiral Rogers and I calculated that it would cost more now to build the great wall of China through its extent of one thousand miles, than it has cost to build the fifty-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States. What a calamity it is upon the phenomenal range of the human intellect to see this great utilitarian enterprise, so necessary and effective two thousand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and an obstruction!

Stills are being seized in Stanley and McDowell and stored until further orders.

The Peoples' Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Seventh Congressional District, will meet at Wilkesboro, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1872.

By order of the Committee.

R. F. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

Theory vs. Practice.

Our readers who remember "Beauties of Radical Rule," as published in the Press, will agree with us in saying that the "party of progress" surpasses anything on record for hypocrisy. The 10th "plank" in the platform as announced by the late Radical Convention at Raleigh is a master stroke in their game. Here it is:

10. That forgetful of personal preference we pledge ourselves to support earnestly, and without reserve, the candidates presented by this Convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more than men, to the Republicans of North Carolina.

Of their past, we might truly say, their promises have been mighty, their performances not much. For their party to talk about "principles and not men," is enough to make every honest, truthful man raise his hands in horror and say—something.

But, as is our custom, we will consider the matter calmly and try to see if they ever permit principle to be an obstacle in their path. Unless the time has come when men are not to be judged by their deeds rather than by their words, a tree not to be judged by its fruit, and we are to gather grapes from thorns and figs of thistles; if that time has come, then we may expect the radicals to be guided by principle, and not until such a time shall come. In the future it will doubtless be, as it has been in the past. How has it been?

The great boast of the party in every election, is their friendship for the colored man—Political and civil equality, and this "10th plank" was put forth as "oil upon the troubled waters," to reconcile the colored men for having received no representative candidate on the State ticket. Of course, the colored men are entitled to office; but do they get them? From a few counties, where the majorities were made up of colored men, representatives have been sent to the legislature, but not in counties where the white element could rule—oh! no, there the white man must have office and the colored man must be contented only to vote. In Forsyth county, for instance, how many colored men hold office? "Nary a one." What colored men have ever held a lucrative office except as the gift of a colored constituency? There are colored men in this county, respectable, trustworthy and intelligent, and yet not one of them is ever spoken of for office. If they way this time, and when I have a more convenient season I will send for them, was intimated to the colored man at the Raleigh Convention; but the convenient season will not come until it is too late, and thus they continue to throw dust into the eyes of their "dear colored brother."

These Rads of Western North Carolina have forgotten this great principle, we suppose, "Equal suffrage and complete amnesty to all." This was adopted as one of the "principles of this party" by the last National Republican Convention. Have they acted upon this principle? Certainly not.

What has been done by the party for general amnesty so far?—Very little. But, who has refused to grant this general amnesty? The radicals have always had a majority in Congress since peace was declared, and yet, notwithstanding the National Convention declared it was one of the principles of the party, and the House of Representatives have thrice passed bills for the general removal of political disabilities, no general amnesty law has yet finally passed, and some of the best men of our country cannot hold office. We speak of these things more in sorrow than in anger; for while we expected some good to the country from its theory, we look in vain for good as the result of its practice. The general radical rule seems to be, "let principles go to thunder, if we can keep the party in power, and our favorites in office."

In its theory, this party may entice some to call themselves old line Henry Clay Whigs; for effect, and turn their backs upon honor, their country and their kindred; but their practice is enough to make old Beelzebub blush for shame.

Claiming to be the champions of liberty, they have virtually enslaved the white South. Preaching honesty and economy, they have squandered the people's money, and laughed at investigations of their "short comings." Friends of the Union, they have trampled the Constitution under foot; passed unconstitutional laws to cure Ku Klux disorders, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice and creed of some shall be the law of all.

Political Speeches.

We have on file two excellent speeches delivered in Congress by Hon. J. M. Leach and Hon. A. M. Waddell, representatives from this State. Both of these speeches have been well received, we learn, in Washington, and we will lay them before our readers at an early day.

The proceedings of the Conservatives in Surry and Stokes counties, came to hand too late for publication. They breathe the right spirit, and we very much regret we did not receive them in time.

A person claiming to be a lineal descendant of John the Baptist, is preaching the gospel in the streets of Cairo, Illinois.

That Fund.

We learn the Radical papers in this section "go begging." Nearly every Radical in Forsyth, and other counties, in receipt of one or more of these precious documents, free, gratis for nothing—which, consequently, however, we are informed, remain unread. This plainly proves that there is trouble in the camp, and the wire-workers are drawing on the fund set apart for that purpose, in case of necessity.

The Liberal Republican Convention met in Raleigh on Thursday last, and was organized by calling W. H. Helper to the Chair, and appointing Thos. R. Adams, Secretary. The objects of the Convention were explained in a brief address by W. S. Mason. During the absence of the Committee appointed to recommend suitable names as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, the assemblage was addressed by Dr. H. J. Menninger.

The Committee then reported the following names as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, which report was unanimously adopted:

W. S. Mason, Dr. H. J. Menninger, Simon B. Craven, Wake; Alex. McIver, Orange; H. H. Helper, Rowan; Hon. Lewis Hanes, Davidson; Hon. D. R. Goodloe, J. L. Lubiano, W. T. Montgomery, Warren, Stephen C. Johnson, James H. Orr, Frederick, Doxey Battle, Nash, E. W. Poir, Johnson, Dr. J. R. Thompson, Johnston; Osear Alston, Wake.—Raleigh News.

SCRIBNER opens a new volume with the May number, profusely illustrated with well drawn and beautiful engravings, which add much to the popularity of this charming periodical. The opening article, "Traveling by Telegraph," is highly interesting, and promises to be one of the best illustrated articles we have seen for many a day. More than usual care is exhibited throughout this number, in all the departments, and we would recommend our friends to send for it, and judge for themselves. Scribner & Co., New York. \$4 a year. For \$5 the publishers will send the monthly for one year and all the back numbers of vol. 1 and 2.

HARPER, for May, displays Porte Crayon's "Mountains" as an introductory article, and it certainly deserves its position. The quiet humor which pervades the article can only emanate from Porte's facile pen. "Jefferson's Pet," the University of Virginia, fully illustrated, will be hailed by thousands of our Southern gentlemen and students with satisfaction, and "Harper for May, 1872" will be filed among their most cherished papers. Every department is up to the usual standard, and Harper stands to-day in the very front rank of Magazine Literature in the world. Harper & Bros., Franklin Street, New York.

JOHNSON'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—The supreme court of the United States has once more decided that the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson have, and have had full force and effect. One Paragon brought suit in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of cotton seized and sold under the captured and abandoned property act of 1863. The court held that he did not show that he had never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and on Paragon's appeal the Supreme Court decided that President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25, 1865, relieved him from the necessity of proving that he adhered to the United States during the war. The pardon is, in other words, washed out his participation in the rebellion, and made him in law a new man, so that the Court of Claims could not go into the question of his "loyalty." As Paragon's case is the case of every man participating in the rebellion, the amnesty of December, 25, 1865, being absolute and universal, it can be seen that any man can now sue for his property in the United States Court without being hampered by the question of "loyalty." The Johnson proclamations have abrogated all the vindictive legislation of the war that far. The abstract of the opinion of the court as we have it from Washington is here subjoined:

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.—Chief Justice Chase has delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court of the United States, which opens the way to numerous actions growing out of the late war. The case in point was a proceeding to recover the proceeds of a lot of cotton seized under the Captured and Abandoned Property Act of 1863, an appeal from the Court of Claims, and was argued at the last term of the Court. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition on the ground that it did not aver that the claimant had not given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and that it did not sufficiently aver executive pardon. The Chief Justice held the same as in the case of Armstrong vs. United States, recently decided, that the President's proclamation and amnesty secondarily and conditionally, reservation, relieves the claimants, in all cases under the Captured and Abandoned Property Act, from proof of adhesion to the United States during the late war, and the judgment dismissing the petition was reversed.

It will be seen that this is the second decision of the kind that has been rendered, and already many persons in the South have taken advantage of it. Under these decisions most of the property taken at the South during the war can be reclaimed.

Gov. Caldwell opened the campaign at Oxford on Tuesday week. He was ably replied to by Gen. Cox. Ike Young, a Revenue officer, came next, and Joe Turner paid his respects to the Gov. and the officer.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The June number of this excellent Magazine is before us filled with its usual variety of interesting matter for the ladies.

NORTH CAROLINA NOVELS.—MORTON HOUSE and MABLE LEE, sent by mail, on receipt of price—One dollar.

The ice factory of Macon, Ga., is shipping large quantities of ice to the interior at one cent a pound.

Governor Palmer of Illinois Against Grant.

An important letter from Governor Palmer of Illinois, addressed to his friends, in explanation of his determination to permit his name to be used before the Republican State Convention for re-nomination, has been made public. It attracts a great deal of attention, and the closing paragraph is especially worthy of note.—The Governor says:

No man need expect reforms in the administration of the Federal Government until the people assume the Government of the State, and enforce honesty and good government. The President and Congress are too remote from the people to pay any great degree of attention to their wishes; they must be impressed by the action and example of the State.—With these views I cannot defend or justify the opinion acted upon by Gen. Grant, when he ordered four companies of infantry into this State to act as police, and that detailed his approval of the acts of General Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this State, subjecting Chicago to military rule, whereby a peaceable citizen of the State was unlawfully killed. These lawless and dangerous assumptions of authority cannot be defended, or apologized for by me, while the obligations of an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws of the State rest upon me. If the powers claimed and acted upon by the President in these instances exist in him, the State of Illinois is but a dependency of the Government at Washington, and the lives and liberties of the people are subject to the will of the President. To defend these acts of the President is to concede that the power he claimed exists. Such a concession by the Governor would be a crime against the people of the State. Nor could I, if a candidate for Governor, say to the people that, President Grant has the inclination and ability to enforce economy and reform in the Government, nor will I submit my judgment on these points to a Convention that will be nominated by his appointees and partisans.

The North Pole Expedition—News from the Polar at Disco.

A letter from Newfoundland gives intelligence of the United States Arctic Exploring Expedition, under Capt. Hall, received by the Danish brig Meerboek, from Disco, Greenland. On February 28th, the exploring steamer Polar left for the north. On the 8th of that month she had encountered heavy weather, and run upon ice in the peaks of icebergs imbedded in sand or mud. The Polar was so damaged that she only kept afloat by the united exertions of all hands at the pumps, and when she reached Disco the company were so exhausted that another day at sea must have compelled them to abandon the vessel. The log of the Polar contained many strange discoveries, which led to the conviction that in the extreme and undiscovered north there is at times a genial atmosphere and open seas. Plants were detected in the ice which are indigenous to southern climate, and the examination of a floating stick of wood, found on Saturday January 15th, proved it to be a limb of some huge birch. The most important clue to the existence of a polar passage is the fact of the crew of the Polar, having seen, followed and killed a whale, having one of its fins a harpoon similar to those used by the South Sea Islanders, and happened in a region where, as Capt. Hall says, "no seal or other animal of European origin had ever been given to the wind before." In May, Capt. Hall hopes to make a clear passage to the undiscovered pole.

The recent iron advances in England and America has made fortunes for many holders. It is estimated that one importing firm alone has made \$1,500,000 on the rise in metal chiefly iron. The American rolling mills are four months behind in their orders and are unable to receive any new orders at fixed prices or stated deliveries. This is natural in view of the uncertainty in regard to the future price of pig iron. The manufacturers of hardware, both here and in Europe, are almost constantly advancing prices. The consumption of iron all over the world has increased much faster than the production, and this has been particularly the case within the last two or three years.

Trade Journal.

EXECUTION IN TENNESSEE.—SINGULAR DEMONSTRATION BY THE SPECTATORS.—A negro named Bob Beatty, was executed at Columbia, Tenn., on Friday last, for the murder of his wife. A crowd of between 10,000 and 12,000 persons, most of them colored, collected to witness the hanging. All of whom joined in singing a hymn before the black cap was drawn over the face of the condemned man. When the rope was cut by the Sheriff, the body swung in the air and the most deafening and unearthly religious yells it is possible to imagine, from the throats of at least a thousand, horror-stricken negroes. The women, especially showed great excitement—some of them shouting "Glory! Glory!" and even rolling upon the ground in their frantic demonstrations. This is explained by the fact that Beatty told them all that he had reported to his captors to meet them in Heaven. His colored sisters really thought they were helping him on the road to immortal bliss.

The New Yorkers are in a fright about the steady increase of the small pox. The Herald says the rapidly with which this dread disease is spreading all over the city has at length become alarming, and the health authorities have instituted the most rigorous measures to check its further progress. One hundred and fifteen cases were reported to the city sanitary bureau during the past week.

A Paris, Va., correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette understands that Mr. Henry Taylor, of Prince William county, who was bitten by a mad-dog a few days ago, is now having the famous mad stone applied to his wound. It is said that no one who has had the stone applied to a dog bite has ever had the hydrophobia.

The Loudon, Va., Republican, a Radical sheet, says: "If the Administration don't do something here, and that soon, the State will go against us this fall by about 100,000." The Republican forebodes the fate of its party whether the Administration does something or nothing.

Ex-Governor Smith of Virginia, will deliver the address before the two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, at the next commencement.

ATLANTA, April 27.—The village of South China has been burned. But four houses remain.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The trial of the contest for the North Carolina senatorship between Governor Vance and General Ransom resulted in setting Ransom free.

Upon the testing of General Ransom, Mr. Thurman congratulated the Senate that for the first time since 1861 every seat was filled.

Abbott gets salary and mileage to date. Mr. Sumner presented a petition signed by 13,000 persons against "God in the Constitution."

The deficiency bill was resumed. A motion to table Mr. Morrill's amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims regarding captured and abandoned property was lost by a vote—25 to 25—when President Colfax voted "nay."

Mr. Alcorn proposed an amendment to Mr. Morrill's amendment, making it somewhat more generous to the people of the South, which was discussed to adjournment.

The large judgment for four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, decided against the United States by the Court of Claims yesterday, was in favor of Andrew Lewis, of Savannah, for the proceeds of three hundred and forty-nine bales Sea Island and twenty-two hundred and forty-six bales of upland cotton, seized by treasury agents just after the close of the war.

The famous Elgin cotton case, so long pending, was decided in favor of the title of C. V. Woodruff & Co., represented by R. M. Cowley, of Washington, and C. M. Conrad, of New Orleans. The judgment being for some three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. It has been erroneously stated that the trial of this case was delayed, to await the decision of the Supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the so-called Drake amendment, relating to the effect of Presidential pardons in the court of claims.

On the contrary, the loyalty of the claimants was fully established and adjudged by the court of claims.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—SENATE.—Yesterday the Senate, in committee, adopted the deficiency appropriation bill.

To-day the Senate refused, by a vote of 23 to 26, to concur in Morrill's amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the court of claims in suits for value of captured, or abandoned property to cases which were commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, &c.

Frelinghuysen moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Morrill's amendment, pending which the Senate adjourned.

The motion to adjourn on the 29th of May was rejected, 83 to 106.

Butler reported a bill removing 16,000 political disabilities, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—SENATE.—Sumner ineffectually endeavored to get up his mixed school bill. The bill confirming titles to occupants of lands in Cherokee strip of Kansas, passed. Deficiency bill was resumed—no results.

HOUSE.—Merrill hereafter at 11 o'clock. The tariff was discussed nearly the entire day; no votes. Niblock from Congress, appropriations, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners thereof the proceeds of the sale of cotton illegally seized and converted after the 30th of June, 1865. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House to-day passed the bill of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, striking the word "loyal" out of the pension law to soldiers of the war of 1812, and giving pensions, who married previous to 1825, a pension.

"USURY" LAW IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Virginia will determine, at the election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May, whether it will be lawful or not to collect a greater rate of interest than six per cent. The provision in the State constitution modifying the old interest law permits the collection of any interest on the bond or other evidence of the debt, so that its annual rate shall not exceed twelve per cent. The Legislature has passed a law enabling the people to decide at the May election whether that provision shall be retained or expunged.

OUR FIRST FEMALE LAWYER, AND A COLORED ONE AT THAT.—Yesterday afternoon Miss Charlotte E. Ray, a graduate of the Law College of Howard University, made her appearance in the clerk's office of the supreme court of the District. Mr. Meigs, Jr., ever courteous and obliging to all visitors, politely requested to know her business, whereupon she thrust into his hand her diploma. Mr. Meigs read it with a puzzled expression of countenance, and in a kind of dazed manner took up the Testament and duly administered to Miss Charlotte, who is a dusky and intelligent looking matron, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States not to defraud her clients, and not to talk too much. Miss Charlotte afterwards was furnished with the necessary certificate, after which she went on her way rejoicing as a full-fledged "limb of the law."—Washington Patriot.

NAPLES, April 27.—The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. Lava has already reached Seabastion, and threatens other towns. The explosion of the volcano are constantly heard in this city. Contention among the inhabitants and towns which threatened with danger increases—some assert that many tourists were surrounded by lava, and perished. His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel, has sent aid to persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in fields.

Two hundred people have been burned. The flames burst from under the feet of the inhabitants.

NAPLES, April 29.—The fires of Vesuvius are slackening. A new crater opened near Searsianna today, but with every fresh opening now the violence of eruption seems to abate. The devastation has been terrible. The loss of life must have been heavy, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of victims.

Rev. Charles Betts, one of the oldest ministers of the South Carolina Conference, died suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Howard B. Smith, a few miles below Marion, S. C., on Tuesday night last. He had been connected with the Conference for fifty-four years, and was about 72 years of age.

President Grant has pardoned Reuben Carpenter, who has served thirteen months in the New York State prison for aiding in the manufacture of counterfeit revenue stamps, restoring his citizenship, which had been forfeited.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23d.—The growing crops of grain are maturing rapidly and a great quantity of hands to gather the crop is anticipated.

STATE ITEMS.

We learn that there is an old man now living in Wilkes county, about seven miles from Wilkesboro, by the name of Henry Glass, who distinctly remembers the battle of Guilford Court House, which was fought 5 miles North of this city, March 15th, 1871, between Greene and Cornwallis, and was in reality the closing battle of the Revolution.

He will be 108 years old next August, has eight children living, the oldest being 82 years and the youngest 37.

His mind is still perfectly sound, though he is somewhat deficient in hearing, and can walk his half mile without resting, which he does weekly for the purpose of getting shaved.

He is a native of Guilford county, having been born and raised within a few miles of this place.—North State.

Friday afternoon, Ephraim Lashly, colored, of Harnett county, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner R. W. Best, charged with invading the premises of his father, Benjamin Door, colored, in disguise, and beating the old man and his wife, sometime during the month of January, 1871. An examination of the testimony caused the commissioner to find the defendant over to the June term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in a bond of \$500 which he executed in giving. All the parties were of the Radical persuasion.—Raleigh Sentinel.

An altercation occurred yesterday between Col. E. P. Jones, and Judge Tourge, arising from a misunderstanding in the application of epitaphs. A scuffle of blows was exchanged, when bystanders intervened and restored peace, whereupon an explanation followed, when it was discovered that they misunderstood each other. Expressing mutual regrets at the occurrence, they shook hands and departed "as good friends as before."—Greensboro Patriot.

The decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead, will take place in Greensboro on Friday, May 3d. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Gov. Vance. On the evening of the same day, the annual address will be delivered before the Eclectic Club, at the Court House by Maj. J. Turner Morehead.

The Sentinel says: Prominent Radicals of the westward part of the State, in attendance upon the recent Radical Convention in this city, openly declared that they intended to carry Cleveland and other leading Democratic counties in that portion of the State, by means of intimidation under the infamous Congressional Kuklux act.

What do you think of this, well disposed reader?

There is near Dumberton, a white widow woman above seventy years old, who has, during the past winter, by her own unaided labor, cleared and fenced a new ground containing eight or ten acres. With her own hands she cut the timber, grubbed the roots, split the rails and built the fence, having no assistance except in heaping the logs.

We learn from the Democrat that Rev. J. M. Brands, who once figured in Charlotte and vicinity as a Lutheran preacher, school teacher, &c., committed suicide in Rome, Ga., last week, by shooting himself through the head. He is spoken of as having been a man of much learning.

Columbus and Govan Adair, and Martin Baynard, are to be hung in Henderson county on the 14th of June, for the murder of Sias Weston and his two children in Rutherford county.

Yesterday about 1 o'clock, P. M., the steam saw and grist mill of Mr. Mangum, of Durham, took fire and was totally destroyed. The fire originated from sparks from the engine.

A good many negro laborers left Greensboro, recently, for Columbus, Ohio. About 300 more are to leave Guilford and adjoining counties for the same State.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: Wm. Roseberry, aged 108 years, died last week at Alexander county, where he has lived perhaps for half a century. It is said he and his son both served in the war of 1812.

Gov. Caldwell has pardoned James F. Hannon, of Rowan, out of the Penitentiary. Hannon was convicted of larceny, and had a term of five years given him.

The residence of Mr. Lyerly, near Salisbury, was burned to the ground on Sunday last, whilst Mr. L. and family were at church.

Seaton Gates, Esq., is to deliver the annual address at the commencement of the Asheville Female College on the 16th of May.

Aaron Brown, while hunting in Haywood county, was accidentally shot in the thigh, from the effects of which he died.

Gideon A. Green was convicted, at the last term of Union Superior Court, of horse stealing and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A boy named Jas. Chavis was killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, at Wadeboro, on Friday last.—Erie.

A new line of sailing vessels has been established from Wilmington to Liverpool.

A man from Mt. Airy, this State, (name unknown) died a few days since in Montezuma, Ga., of mania a potu.

Edgewood county produced in one year, over 31,000 bales of cotton, says the Tarboro Southern.

The work of placing telegraph poles on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford railroad, has commenced, and as soon as this is done, the wire will be laid.

The Rocky Mount Mail records the killing of two mad dogs at that vicinity on Monday.

Last year's tobacco crop in Granville county brought over a Million dollars.

Mrs. Sallie Barnes, a highly respectable old lady of Wilson, died on Tuesday.

A Connecticut man rolls in wealth accumulated in the business of manufacturing "genuine relics from the Holy Land."

St. Louis, April 20.—A special from Muskogee, in the Indian Territory, says the Talakwas were acquitted on the charge of murder, whereupon the relatives of the deceased killed the defendant and the Judge on the bench. An indiscriminate fight followed, in which eleven were killed and many wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals.

Suits have been instituted in the Federal court at Lynchburg, against several Bankers and Banking houses of that city, for an alleged failure to make proper returns as to the amount of business transacted by them.

A San Francisco paper says strawberries will soon be a drug in the market, as there was never such a crop as the present.

The North Carolina Election Case.

The case of the North Carolina Senatorship was thus disposed of:

Mr. Carpenter again addressed the Senate in a legal argument in favor of Mr. Abbott's claim to the seat.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Carpenter, declaring that Mr. Abbott is entitled to the seat.

This was rejected, as follows: Yea—Messrs. Ames, Chandler, Cragin, Gilbert, Howe, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pool and Sawyer—10.

Nay—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Casserly, Clayton, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Goldsmith, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Windom and Wright—42.

Messrs. Carpenter, Flanagan and Rice, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Salsbury and Hamilton, of Texas, and Norwood, who would have voted in the negative. The question then recurred on the original resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was adopted without a division. It is as follows:

Resolved, That Joseph C. Abbott, not having received a majority of the votes cast by the North Carolina Legislature on the second Tuesday in November, 1870, for the office of Senator of the United States, is not entitled to a seat in said United States Senate as such a Senator.

THE PRESS ON RANSOM.

From the Raleigh News.

The tardy act of justice in admitting Hon. Matt W. Ransom to his seat in the United States Senate, has been the cause of much heartfelt rejoicing, not only in North Carolina, but throughout every section of the country. Thank God we have now a representative in the Senate who will vindicate the honor of the State, and hurl denunciation in the teeth of the malignant aspersions of her character! We copy from some of our exchanges abbreviated comments on the glorious news of the admission of our Senator.

From the Norfolk Journal.

General Matt Ransom has at last been admitted to his seat as United States Senator. We congratulate our sister State. General Ransom is a gentleman of intellect and attainments, and North Carolina will, doubtless, find that in conferring honor on him she has added to her own honors. The Old North State has again a representative in the Senate worthy of the days when her Senators were the peers of the first men in this country.

From the Wilmington Star.

RANSOM IN THE SENATE.—Yesterday the United States Senate admitted Gen. M. W. Ransom to his seat.

This is the first true representative North Carolina has had in the upper House of the National Legislature since the war.

We now have a man who can speak eloquently and ably in our behalf. From the Petersburg Index.

We predict for Senator Ransom, a career of mark and credit in the Senate.—The General is a man of high character, inflexible principles, ability of a rare order, of public experience and the habit of authority.

From the Wilmington Journal.

General Matt W. Ransom, who was yesterday sworn in as a Senator from North Carolina, is a representative of the virtue and intelligence of the State. He is a noble son of the State and a true representative of her people. He has grown up among them. He has connected himself honorably with the progress of her history. He is a gentleman of refined intelligence, a man of large views, of unblemished character. He will do credit to himself and his people.

The many friends in this city, of Gen. M. W. Ransom will learn with pleasure that he has at last been admitted to his seat in the Senate of the United States. The talents, cultivation and good judgment that has characterized Gen. Ransom's course in public life, will doubtless be brought to bear in the Senate with good effect, not only for the people of the good Old North State, but of the entire South. With a few more men like General Ransom in the Senate, the country at large might look forward to a fair and prosperous career at no distant day.—Petersburg, Va., Progress.

It is said that lettuce seed scattered on the cucumber hills at the time of planting will prevent the ravages of the yellow bug; this would be an experiment easy to try. The lettuce plants could be destroyed by the hoe as soon as the cucumbers were out of danger from the bugs. The knowing ones have further said that poppies are a sure protection against every species of obnoxious fly and bug, and that Russian leather is safe against the moth that often destroys the binding of books, on account of the odor of the bark of which it was tanned. Sprites of turpentine and cedar shavings will protect clothing from the same on account of the odor they impart. It will not cost much to try either or all of these experiments, and if any should prove successful the result is worth knowing.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business, on the 15th day of April, 1872.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$17,175 30
U. S. Bonds to secure loans	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	22,480 85
Other National Banks	1,225 77
Current Expenses	780 37
Premiums	4,000 00
Cash Items	2,360 95
Bills of National Banks	2,200 00
Fractional Currency	680 10
Specie	4,125 00
Legal Tender Notes	25,000 00
	\$250,532 44

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Discount	2,000 00
Exchange	200 15
Interest	6,140 89
Profit and Loss	1,700 18
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	13,135 43
Individual Deposits	115,135 43
	\$250,532 44

We regret that we were prevented from attending the Sunday School celebration at Shady Mount. We learn that it was a very interesting occasion, and hope some friend will favor us with a report of proceedings.

DICTIONARIES
Bullion's English Latin and Latin English, Dic-
tionaries at **BLUM'S BOOK STORE**

LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

at the **BOOKSTORE**
BASKETS
just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch,

Orange & Lemon Trees
FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing.

ed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
 E. A. PFOHL, Executor.
 Salem, N. C, Feb. 22, 27-83m.

Poetry
A Song of the Twentieth Century.
BY JEAN DEBOLIV.
The city, he said, is fairer far
Than one that stood of old;
It gleams in the light of crimson bright,
With shifting glimmers of gold.
Where the houses are fathers built,
The houses where they played?
I see in no old path the foot of
Nor the stone my fathers laid.
On the domes they spread, the roofs they reared,
Has passed the leveling tide;
My fathers lie low, and their sons outgrow
The bounds of their skill and pride.
Shifting, sweeping change
It plays with man's endeavor;
They carved these names grown strange,
And they said "Abide forever."
The city, I say, lieth far away
Where no change may come;
It has rays manifold of crimson and gold,
But I cannot count their sum.
They sigh no more by its happier shore
Who wander, forsooth, not
Or waning away of a cheerful day,
Or changing of a cheerful day,
They drank not there on earth's changing face,
Or mutable wind and sea—
Thou art changed, grant me a place
In that fair city with Thee!
There record my name,
Father! Forget Thee never,
For thy thought still the same
Forever, to-day, and forever.

Humorous.
THE REASON.—In Indiana, a husband
after a spree, was led home by one of his
friends, who after posting him safely on
the doorstep, rang the bell and retreated,
somewhat abashedly, to the other, to see if
it would be answered. Promptly the
"port" was opened, and the fond spouse,
who had waited for her truant husband
behind him in all his toadiness.
"Why, Walter, is this you?"
"Yes, my dear."
"What in the world has kept you so
late?"
"Been out on a little turn with'er boys,
my d-d-darling."
"What on earth made you get so drunk?"
And why—oh, why do you come to me
in this dreadful state?"
"Because, my darling, all the other places
are shut up."
An Irishman, being annoyed by a howling
dog in the night, jumped out of bed to
diagnose the offender. It was in the month
of January, when the snow was three feet
deep. He not returning, his wife ran out
to see what was the matter. There she
found her husband in his night suit, his
teeth chattering and his whole body al-
most paralyzed with cold, holding the
struggling dog by the tail. "Holy mother,
Pat," said she, "what wud ye be after
doin'?" "Hush," said he, "don't ye see?
I'm trying to fraze the d-d bastie!"
A recently married man not far from
Tarboro, coming home rather late the
other night, took an umbrella from the
rack in the hall, and proceeded to his room.
The grieving and indignant wife opened
her eyes and seeing her husband support-
ing himself by the foot-board with one
hand and holding an umbrella spread over
his head, with the other, cried in as-
tonishment: "What are you doing?
Are you crazy?" "No," said he in an un-
steady voice, "but—hic—I supposed there'd
be a storm—hic—and so I've come pre-
pared for it!"
A Quakeress, jealous of her husband,
watched his movements, and one morning
accidentally discovered the truant kissing
and hugging the servant girl. Broadbrim
was not long in discovering the face of his
wife as she peeped through the half open
door, and rising with all the coolness of a
general officer, he thus addressed her:—
"Quit peeping, or
I'll be in the fam-"
"In a country school was asked
"How do you prove, Mary, milk the
cow?" The last word was disposed of as
follows: "Cow is a noun, feminine gen-
der, singular number, third person,
and stands for Mary." "Stands for
Mary? How do you make that out?"
"Because," added the intelligent pupil,
"if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could
she milk her?"
"My friend," said a needy individual to
an old acquaintance at the ferry: "I wish
you would loan me two quarters to cross
the ferry; I haven't got a dollar in the
world." "Well, I would like to know,"
was the reply, "what difference it makes
to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the
world, what side of the river he's on?"
A lady who was very submissive and
modest before marriage, was observed by
a friend to use her tongue pretty freely af-
ter. "There was a time," he remarked,
"when I almost imagined she had no tongue."
"Yes," said the husband with a sigh, "but
it's very, very long since!"
"My son," said a good mother to her
hopeful, "did you wish your teacher a hap-
py New Year?" "No, ma'am," responded
the boy. "Well, why not?" "Because," said
the youth, who isn't happy, "because she's
whipping some of us boys, and I was
afraid if I wished her happiness she'd go
for me."
As a stout old lady got out of a crowded
omnibus in front of the Astor House the
other day, she exclaimed, "Well, that's a
relief, any how." To which the driver eye-
ing her ample proportions, replied "So the
'oases' think man!"
A young man asked a young lady her
age, and she replied: "6 times 7 and 7
times 8 added to my age, will exceed 6
times 9 and 4 as double my age exceeds
20." The young man said he thought she
looked much older.
"What can be more harrowing to your
soul than the thought of wasted opportuni-
ties?" asked a teacher of a bright boy.
"A peg in my boots harrows my soul
more'n any thing else," replied the bright
boy.
Just before you gossip about a neighbor
think over what you have done in the
last month or year, to keep other gossips
busy, and then speak as you would wish
them to speak about you.
A young woman only needs one lover
very much in earnest to bring around her
several others equally devoted, as men are
sometimes like sheep, and all follow where
one leads.
"My dear sir," said his partner, "when
you dance with ladies, wear gloves." "No
matter, no matter," said he; "I'll wash
my hands when I get through."

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Warfield's Cold Water Soap is
good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Saves
much labor and fuel.
BUCHANAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is
a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed
in it are protected against contagion.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA
WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just
what they want, or have their money
refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of
**EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
FINE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.**
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

**THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!**
112 first test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5th J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.
TRY OUR FINE CRYSTAL 'OCLOCK
BREAKFAST COFFEE.
J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!
THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENT'S LAMPS,
together with other improved styles. Also FIX-
TURES, a good assortment, for sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

Mail Arrangements.
HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily
at 1 P. M. MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by
11 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 A. M. REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by
3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-
urday at 9 A. M. GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De-
parts every Friday, at 6 A. M. JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs
every Saturday, at 6 A. M. JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. De-
parts every Monday at 7 A. M. WALNUT CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs
every Friday, at 4 P. M. PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs
every Saturday, at 6 A. M. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
The superiority of these extracts consists in
their perfect purity and great strength. They are war-
ranted free from poisonous oils and acids. Joseph
Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

NATURE GIVES US TEETH, but she does
not purify them. That must be done with
fragrant Gosnell's. The dental bone and its enamel
at once are made invulnerable to all destructive
influences by the daily use of this beneficial
preparation.

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.
A good, cheap and reliable Liniment. First bottles
at one dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic,
Sprains, etc., warranted better than any other.
Sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, N.Y.

DIPSOMANIA is an insane thirst for intro-
ducing liquors. Habitual drink drinking produces
it. Yet such Alcohol Bitter recommends that
a dram of his rum and root juice be taken
three times a day, to prevent sickness! For all bodily
ailments and as a protection against the causes of
disease, take that all sufficient antidote, Dr. Wal-
ker's VINEGAR BITTERS, the pure essence of rare
medicinal herbs uncolored by distilled poison.

CARBOLIC SALVE recommended by the
leading Board of Health, as the most wonderful
healing compound ever known. Gives instant relief to
burns, cures all kinds of sores, cuts and wounds;
and a most invaluable salve for all purposes. Sold
everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. F. F. Henry, sole
proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening
and poisonous properties, discovered by Dr. Big-
low, Professor of Botany, Detroit Medical College.
A most perfect antidote and soothing opiate. John
Z. King, New York.

CHRISTODOR'S HAIR DYE is the
safest and best. It corrects the bad effects of inferior
dyes, while the black or brown tint it pro-
duces are identical to nature. Factory 68 Maiden
Lane, New York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL—Safest and
best illuminating oil ever made. Does not take
fire or explode, if the lamp is upset or broken.—
Over 150,000 families continue to use it, and no
accidents of any description have occurred from its
use. Oil House of Charles Pratt established 1778, N. Y.

**THE PUREST and Sweetest Cold Liver
OIL** in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made
on the sea-shore, from fresh selected livers, by Cas-
well, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely
pure and safe. Patients who have once taken it
prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it
superior to any of the other oils in the market.

JOUVIN'S Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner
restores solid gloves equal to new. For sale by
Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Price 25
cents a bottle. F. F. Henry & Co., New York.

RIBLEY'S PHILOTOKEN is an es-
tablished, warranted remedy for painful Menstrua-
tion; and equally efficient as a nervous antidote
in all cases of Nervous excitement, Stomach and
Sleeplessness in male or female. Sold everywhere
for one dollar a bottle. Morgan & Bailey, Drug-
gists, New York, General Agents.

A YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE—A
Beautiful, Clear Complexion is the desire of every-
body. This effect is produced by using G. W.
Fair's "Clearing Tonic"—a harmless beautifier of
the skin. Will remove Discoloration, Tan, Freck-
les and Sunburns. The use of this delightful to-
nic preparation cannot be detected. For sale by
all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, Depot 5,
Gold Street, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures Wind,
Colic, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cor-
rects Acidity, and during the process of teething
it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as mil-
lions of mothers can testify.

**W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.**
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Sur-
ry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
and those adjoining.
3-1v.

**R. T. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.**
Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad-
joining counties.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 21, 1872. 2-1v.

**THOS. B. BURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.**
Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin,
Stokes, Surry and Davidson counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection and set-
tlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871-24-1v.

**AT THE STORE OF
R. A. WORMACK & CO.**
NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods
selected especially with a view to
suit the wants and tastes
of this community.
A full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Ladies' Worsteds, Goods,
a variety of the newest patterns and styles,
besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings
bleached and unbleached.
MEN'S WEAR.
Superior advantages offered in the way of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made
Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts
and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.
A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies
Shawls, double and single, of every description;
Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy
Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that
can be required for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.
A fine assortment, selected with great care,
from the best manufacturers.

LEATHER.
We have secured a very fine stock of Upper
and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners
of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties.
Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on
hand. Shoemakers' Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,
of the latest styles and in great variety.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES and
DYE-STUFFS,**
warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,
by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.
Having had considerable experience in the
Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we
have secured the finest stock ever brought to
this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and
others will find it to their interest to call upon
us, before purchasing elsewhere.
Any description of Hardware, such as
Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines,
&c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at
manufacturers' prices.

**QUEENSWARE, CROCK-
ERY and TINWARE**
of every possible description, and at prices as
cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice
&c., &c.
We keep constantly on hand Flours, Flour
Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other
agricultural implements.
A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp
Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
The subscribers feel grateful to their friends
throughout the surrounding country for the
very liberal patronage they have received, and
trust that by strict attention to business and
by keeping only the best articles in every line,
they will merit a continuance of the public
favor.

R. A. WORMACK & CO.
TOBACCO!
Morehead's Warehouse,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after
the first Wednesday in March, (6th), for the sale of
LEAF TOBACCO.
Those who consign with me are assured of the
best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction,
the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped else-
where. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as
at Danville. Liberal advances will be made.
The Warehouse has a first-class pressy attached. In the
handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco,
too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping
grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for
consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man
to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.
Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.
Feb. 15, 1872-7-3m.

**BROWN'S
Tobacco Warehouse,
WINSTON, N. C.**
THE Subscriber, (late of Davis county) would re-
spectfully announce to all interested, that he
has opened a Warehouse for the sale of
LEAF TOBACCO,
in Winston, and hopes, by strict attention to busi-
ness, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest
market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
His Warehouse is well arranged, commodious, and
is as low as elsewhere, and no charge unless sales
are made.
T. J. BROWN.
Feb. 22, 1872-8-3m.

W. P. GRAVES. T. H. McDERMANN.
**Graves & McDermann,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE
OF LEAF TOBACCO.**
To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:
The undersigned beg leave to return their
thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to
the late concern of Graves & McDermann, in
the sale of Tobacco, and solicit a continuance to the new firm.
Graves' Warehouse,
The largest in Danville, has every accommo-
dation for man and beast. They have also
roated
Neal's Old Warehouse,
long and favorably known to the public, and
have engaged the services of Capt. J. C. Carter,
of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent of this
Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and
serve his friends and the public generally.
Two new Warehouses they are apt to have
an early sale at one of them every day, and the
Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate
the dispatch of business, and in getting off the
Planters. E. J. Bell of Danville, Clerk at
Graves' Warehouse, Nat. Johnson of Caswell,
and W. E. Allen of Rockingham, Floor Man-
agers at these houses, invite their friends to give
them a call.
GRAVES & McDERMANN.
O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer! 10-1m.

**PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OR EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY and EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
BY JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.**

**Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
**YOUNG MEN
OF THE SOUTH**
Trained for a successful start in Business Life, taught
how to get a living, make money, and become enter-
prising. Complete citizens, at Eastman College, the
Greatest Practical Business Training School, and the
only one providing situations for Graduates. Total
expenses for prescribed course, \$100 to \$125. No va-
cations. A University of 3,000 in business, and
full particulars, H. G. EASTMAN, M. D., Pres-
ident of College, N. Y., on the Hudson, 18-4w.

**TRAFFICANT'S
SELTZER
EXPERIENCE**
What is this Grand Specific for dyspepsia?
This bubbling, sparkling, cooling, purifying, regulat-
ing draught, called TRAFFICANT'S SELTZER, is a
PERFECT REMEDY. Well, it is simply the Chemical
science of the Seltzer Spring Water, which, for 100 years
has been accounted the finest Caliche and Alternative
in all Europe. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS
\$40, \$50, \$75, and \$100.
GOOD, DURABLE and CHEAP!
Shipped Ready for Use!
MANUFACTURED BY
J. W. SHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS
IN
CABINET ORGANS**
The MARSH & HAMILTON ORGAN CO., respectfully an-
nounce the introduction of improvements of much
more than ordinary interest. These are
REED and PIPE CABINET ORGANS,
being the only successful combination of REAL
PIPES with reeds ever made;
DAY'S TRANSPOSING KEY-BOARD,
which can be instantly moved to the right or left,
changing the pitch, or transposing the key. For
drawings and descriptions, see Circular.
New and Elegant Styles of Double Reed
Cabinet Organs,
at \$140, \$182 and \$225 each. Considering Capacity,
Tone, and thorough Excellence of Workmanship,
these are cheaper than any before offered.
The MARSH & HAMILTON Organs are acknowledged
Best, and from extraordinary facilities for manu-
facture this company can afford, and now undertake
to sell at prices which render them
Unquestionably the Cheapest.
Four OCTAVE ORGANS \$50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS
\$100 each; and upwards. With these are added \$150
and upwards. Every style, up to \$1500 each.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL
CIRCULAR, with opinions of MORE THAN ONE
THOUSAND MUSICIANS, sent free.
MARSH & Hamilton Organ Co.,
154 Tremont St., Boston. 806 Broadway, N. Y.
18-4w.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
IN THE
Best FARMING and MINERAL Lands in AMERICA.
3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
Garden of the West,
NOW FOR SALE!
These lands are in the central portion of the United
States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the cen-
tral line of the great Temperate Zone of the American
Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising
unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Cheaper in price, more favorable terms giv-
ing, and more convenient to market than can be
found elsewhere.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.
Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new
maps, published in English, German, Swedish and
Danish, mailed free everywhere.
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. S. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

**FANNING'S PATENT KID-FITTING
SKELETON CORSET.**
Recommended by leading phy-
sicians.
Should be worn by all ladies
who value health and comfort.
They are particularly recom-
mended for summer wear and
warm climates, although adapt-
ed to all seasons of the year.
For sale by all first class deal-
ers.
WORCESTER SKIRT CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
Worcester, Mass.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.
Advertisements occupying one inch of space will
be inserted in 289 NEWSPAPERS, including
33 DAILIES, in
Southern States,
covering thoroughly the States of Maryland, Delaware,
Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Car-
olina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Ar-
kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida.
One Month for \$148.
More Papers, More Dailies, Larger
Circulation, Lower Price, than other
List. Special rates given for more or less space than
one inch, and for a longer period than one month.
Equally favorable quotations made for any single
issue. Quotations of List, Estimates, and full
information, furnished on application.
GEO. F. BOWELL & CO., Newspaper
Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New
York.

RARE CHANGE FOR AGENTS!
Agents, we will pay you \$40 per week in cash if
you will engage with us at once. Everything fur-
nished, and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLIS &
Co., Charlotte, Michigan.

**Z. KING & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Z. KING'S PATENT
Wrought Iron Bridges,
Office, cor. of St. Clair & Wasen Sts.,
CLEVELAND, O.**
COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED AND
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CURE that COLD.
Do not suffer your Lungs to become diseased by
allowing a COLD to become seated. Thousands
have died of Pneumonia, the Victims of Con-
sumption by neglecting a Cold.
Dr. Wm. Hall's
BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS
Will Cure Coughs, Colds and Consumption
and quiet any other respiratory trouble. It is
a magic. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine
Dealers everywhere.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more mon-
ey at work for us than at anything else. Busi-
ness light and permanent. Particulars free. G. S. S. S. S.
and Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.
10-1w.

\$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding,
Ulcerous or Ulcerated Piles, that Dr.
BROOK'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure—
It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing
else. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

**GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful
Knowledge to all. Send free for two stamps—
Address Dr. ROSAFARE, 110, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

TRU FOR #1. Swiss Magnetic TIME-KEEPER
and Indicator. Indispensable to every trav-
eller, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERY-
BODY in need of a RELIABLE, time-keeper—
Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, in
neat ORNATE case, WARRANTED to denote correct
time for two years. NOTHING LIKE IT. 1,000 sold
weekly. This valuable article, in neat case, will
be sent prepaid, anywhere, for \$1; three for \$2.—
Try one. Circulars free. Order only from the
Sole Agents, F. KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

PIANO CO., N. Y. Price \$290
U. S. No Agents. Circulars Free.

**COOPER'S
LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS.**
"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper
are his works. While the love of country continues
to prevail, his memory will exist in the hearts of
the people. So truly patriotic and American through-
out, they should find a place in every American's
Library."—David Webster.

**A NEW AND
Splendidly-Illustrated Popular Edition
OF
FENIMORE COOPER'S
WORLD-FAMOUS
LEATHER-STOCKING ROMANCES.**
D. APPLETON & Co. announce that they have
commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's
Novels, in a form designed for general popular cir-
culation. The series will begin with the famous
"Leather-Stocking Tales," five in number, which
will be published in the following order, at intervals
of about a month:
I. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. II. THE RED Rover.
III. THE DEERSLAYER. IV. THE PIONEERS.
V. THE PATRIOT. VI. THE PAIRIE.
This edition of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" will
be printed in handsome octavo volumes, from new
stereotype plates. Each volume superbly and fully
illustrated with entirely new designs by the dis-
tinguished artist F. O. C. Darley, and bound in an
attractive paper cover. Price, Seventy-Five Cents per
Volume, or \$3.75 for the complete set. The series,
when completed, will make, bound, an elegant li-
brary volume, for which binding cases will be fur-
nished at a moderate price.

PREMIUMS and CLUB TERMS.
These club terms are designed specially for towns
where there are no local booksellers.
Any person sending us the amount in advance for
the complete set of the "Leather-Stocking Series,"
\$3.75, will receive gratuitously a handsome engrav-
ing portrait of J. Fenimore Cooper, of size en-
ough for framing in the volume. Addressing us the
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